

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—The Rebels have their troubles with Generals just the same as loyal people. Bragg has been removed, and Longstreet takes his place. If Bragg's late battle was such a victory for the Confederates, why is he removed? And Echo answers, Because his boasted victory was a disastrous defeat.

—We have New-Orleans dates to the 9th, with further particulars of the affair at Galveston. The expedition from New-Orleans up the Mississippi had not started, nor was it known when it would be. The Rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville, but no danger was apprehended therefrom. Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, the Scota, and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and if possible, to destroy the Rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo. Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New-Orleans up to the 8th inst. Gen. Banks had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge. The disaster at Vicksburg was already known at New-Orleans.

—In the McDowell Court of Inquiry a letter from the President was read. It was written to Gen. McClellan on the 9th of April last. It develops the fact, that the President was never in favor of the Chickasaw route to Richmond; that he had been and had cause to be very anxious about the safety of Washington, and that he was pressing McClellan to do something at once, to strike before the enemy had time to fortify and re-enforce against him. Let every man who thinks that the Government has done wrong in recent army change read this letter.

—The Vicksburg Expedition under Gen. McClellan has had a victory in Arkansas, having captured the town of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, 50 or 60 miles from its mouth. Our loss is reported at 300; Rebel loss 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners.

—The Alabama's last reported captures were the bark Parker Cook of Boston, for Aux Cayes. She was burned. The schooner Union was also taken, but as the cargo was owned by British subjects, she was spared, a bond being given for the vessel.

—The story of the Rebel bragging prior to that he had repulsed the Union troops near the Blackwater on the 9th is untrue. The repulse was on the other side.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the United States Senate yesterday bills were reported back and approved to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Georgia, in and around Port Royal, with an amendment as a substitute; to amend the act amending the judicial system; to prevent and punish fraud on the Government of the United States. A resolution was adopted that the Finance Committee inquire into the propriety of encouraging immigration from Europe. The Military Committee were directed to inquire into and report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, so as to increase the navigation. A bill was reported giving authority to the heads of Departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Treasury. The Civil Deficiency bill was adopted. Mr. Henderson made a speech on the bill to aid Missouri in abolishing Slavery. After some discussion about Gen. Meigs the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, private bills and a discussion on the Finance bill occupied the entire session.

—A great excitement was created yesterday in the New-York Assembly by a change of base on the part of the Republicans, who nominated Mr. Callcott, a Democrat, of Kings County, for Speaker. Mr. Field of this city, a leader on the Democratic side, spoke against time for nearly six hours, when the House agreed to come to a vote at noon to-day. Albany was in a buzz of excitement last night, and plots and counterplots without number were on the tapis.

—Detectives McCord, Radford, and Elder, brought to this city, last night, Charles Pell, an Englishman, who is alleged to have been concerned in two forgeries of checks amounting to \$3,070. The same man is suspected of having some connection with several forgeries upon Newark banks, to the amount of \$8,814. He is now at the Police Headquarters. He was arrested in Binghamton by Sheriff Bowen of Broome County.

—The German Republican Central Committee in this city met last evening, and organized for the present year by re-electing Andreas Willmann, President; Geo. F. Steinbrener and R. Weil von Gernsbach, Vice-Presidents; Oscar Falke, Recording Secretary; Gustavus Levy, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. Louis Naumann, Treasurer. There was a full delegation present, and the proceedings of the meeting were very spirited.

—Yesterday morning, a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the men of the Irish Brigade who have fallen while defending the Union during the present war, was offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the large edifice was crowded to excess long before the commencement of the exercises.

—The obsequies of the late Major-Gen. O. M. Mitchell took place in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. Storer, and the Rev. Dr. Rice participating in the exercises. The pall-bearers were Chas. Watson, G. J. Cox, J. H. Frothingham, B. West, A. G. Allen, L. Bledsoe, and W. S. Griffith.

—There was a strong gale coming up at 12 o'clock last night. Our Winter weather thus far has been very mild and open, and for the last few days almost unhealthily warm. A cold snap would do us good.

In Ohio and Indiana yesterday there was a violent snow-storm, the snow falling in some places to a depth of two feet.

—The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade was yesterday nominated for reelection to the United States Senate by the Republican Union members of the Ohio Legislature. He received 56 of the 65 votes cast. The election is to come off next Thursday.

—The American bark Morning Star, Capt. John Stirling, just arrived at this port from St. Jago de Cuba, reports having been fired upon by the British gunboat Plover on the voyage hither.

—It is doubtful if there is any truth in the story of the drowning of thirty or more of a skating party in Broome County in this State. Thus far it lacks confirmation.

—Some of the West Canadians are greatly excited

by the sudden stop of the flow from the oil wells in certain districts.

—The mails for Europe by the steamships New-York and City of Washington, will close this morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.

—There is a rise of water in the rivers of Northern Pennsylvania, and damage is expected along the Delaware.

—There was a meeting of bookellers yesterday in this city, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the repeal of the duties on paper.

—The Stock market yesterday morning was more quiet, but the changes in shares were, in some cases, important. The feverishness which was induced by the recent rapid advance in gold has abated, and the effect of the scare of Wednesday has passed away. Buyers were bold enough to pay 96 for Government 6s, 1861, which sold at 94 1/2 two days before. Treasury Notes were also better-selling as high as 102 1/2 and One-Year Certificates advanced to 95, and were in large demand. The Share list was irregular, but generally lower. At the Second Board the feeling in the market was more stronger, and toward the close, the spirit of speculation, which has been suppressed for a few days past, became again active, and there was a general advance in prices, with a strong disposition to buy. Governments were about the same as in the morning, but there was a general advance in Shares of 1/4 to 1/2 cent. The market for foreign bills is active, but irregular. Drawers of Sterling sold 104 1/2 @ 105, but from second hands, bills can be had at 104 1/2 @ 105, and commercial signatures at 102 1/2 @ 103. Gold was very weak in the morning, and with large transactions, fell off to 143. There was then a reaction, and the quotations recovered to 144, at which it closed. Custom-House Notes, after selling as low as 141, advanced to 143 1/2. The Seven-Twelfths have been in good demand at 102 1/2 @ 103. One-Year Certificates the business was large, and the quotations advanced to 95 1/2.

Gen. McClellan, who took the repulsed Vicksburg Expedition off up the Mississippi, has been heard from in Arkansas. Sailing up the river of that name, he found a Rebel stronghold at the village of Arkansas Post, sixty or seventy miles from the Mississippi. The place was captured, with all its guns and stores, and report says 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. We should like to have a confirmation before we pass these numbers to the balance-sheet. Our loss is said to have been 200; that of the Rebels 550, beside prisoners.

We have also further particulars of the late fight at Springfield, Mo. The battle lasted 13 hours. The Rebel force was 5,000 picked mounted infantry. Their onset was sudden and unexpected, and they marched 50 miles a day to make it. They opened fire upon the town without a moment's notice to remove the women and sick. They were soundly whipped by a force of 2,600 Union men; and were, at last news, in full retreat, having lost 300 killed and wounded, including the noted guerrillas McCoull and Porter.

MR. COX ON THE PURITANS.

It certainly strikes one as a little odd, while we are fighting at great cost of armies and ammunition, to bring the Rebel States back to a wholesome Constitutional position, that Ohio Cox should come to New-York seriously proposing to drive the six New-England States out of the Union. Cox reminds us of the old Greek story of the donkey that devoured a rope of straw at one end while a foolish old woman twisted it industriously at the other. "Is Cox like the donkey or the old woman?" some reader may ask. Whichever you please, O gentle inquirer! But whether he be asinine or anile, he is no better than a Disunionist of that worst of variety, which prattles upon Northern platforms, instead of fighting on Southern fields. We confess that we do not see how Cox differs from Jeff. Davis except that Davis is the cleverer man of the two; for we do not think that any one with the average modicum of brains would stultify himself and insult his hearers, through a whole evening, by alternately blowing hot and cold, by talking loyalty and treason in the same breath, or by seductively sighing for dear Virginia to come back, while he bid Massachusetts be off with herself instantaneously. He certainly cannot have a very vigorous understanding, who, in times like these, in addressing his fellow-citizens, so far tramples upon the truth of history, as to repeat those stale slanders of the Puritan character which long ago disappeared from all respectable literature, and which have been the principal resource of ignorant Southern editors in their assaults upon Northern society. We are sorry to say that most of these passionate accusations are extremely ill-founded. New-England is by no means so Puritanical as she should be. Indeed, if you come to that, perhaps she might demonstrate, even to the satisfaction of Mr. Cox, that she is, in some respects, most virtuously wicked and very creditably abandoned to sin. She has theaters in all her principal cities. She eats mince-pies at Christmas. She prints and reads a vast variety of romances. Like the proprietors of several celebrated blackings, she keeps her poets—two in Cambridge of great metrical skill, with no end of melodious men and women in the rural districts. Every village has a dancing school, and balls are not uncommon even upon Fast Day evening. It should be necessary, we think New-England might triumphantly prove that in the principal iniquities she is not in the least behind her neighbors. To be sure, Cox and others of like kidney usually violate all fair rules of jurisprudence, and insist upon pleading double. In the same indictment Massachusetts is charged with being over pious and unduly philosophical, with a superfluity of Christianity and a preponderance of infidelity, with gross indifference to the wants of the working classes and an unrestrained and morbid philanthropy, with a reckless disregard of the material interests of the country and an avowed insatiable and unscrupulous, with too much ignorance and too much learning, with a devotion to pure reason which utterly rejects all compromise with human error and an inability to discuss public affairs with the vulgar accuracy. Such people as Cox and his crew pretend that they have discovered, not only do not exist, but never did exist and never, until the whole nature of man is changed, can exist in this world. If Cox had told his Democratic friends that in Ohio there is a race of men whose heads grow beneath their shoulders, he would hardly have found one auditor in a condition

of today high enough for the credulity which he demanded. But Cox's New-England is far more of a *lusus nature* than if he had been described with a head under each arm, his ears in each heel and his eyes in his abdomen. A creature thus made up would be quite a pattern of natural symmetry in comparison with a Pharisee who actually loves his fellow men, a Scribe accustomed to go behind the letter of the law to its spirit, or a Sadducee with an overweening faith in future retribution.

This is not the place for any particular defense of the Puritan, nor is Cox an assailant worthy of elaborate refutation. What the Puritan was, may be sufficiently well ascertained by a very cursory examination of the libels and lampoons which the men of wit and wickedness were accustomed to publish to his infinite honor. He did not esteem it a gentlemanly thing to keep six mistresses in loyal imitation of His Sacred Majesty; he did not regard it as the height of politeness to talk nothing but bawdry and blasphemy; he did not haunt the cock-pit, the bear-garden, tennis-court, the masquerade, and the theater; he read Milton in preference to Suckling, and preferred Shakespeare to Etheldred; he had no passion for duels, and did not care to avenge himself by assassination; he believed in God and was not ashamed to say so; and he held life to be altogether too serious a trust to be passed in one continued round of frivolity and guilty pleasures. What he was, the Cavalier was not; and honest men will determine from which class they would prefer to have descended. So much for the personal character of the Puritan. Cox, however, has chosen with the fatuity of ignorance to go further, and to assert that this same Puritan "didn't understand the mechanism of the State." He understood it well enough, we may fairly reply, to rid England of the Stuarts; and to establish a dynasty which has held the scepter through all changes, for nearly two centuries. And so far as the Puritan influence in New-England is concerned, it would be impossible to find in all the world any communities which have been more gently and at the same time more justly governed than these which Cox is so ready, in defiance of the Constitution, to drive out of the Union, because they "do not understand the mechanism of State." When they have resolved upon a radical change, and are determined to be rid, in public affairs, of honor, of honesty, of justice and of good sense, let them engage Cox as an assistant without regard to expense. He is just the man for their money, of which they have so much and which it is so wicked to have at all.

THE DISASTER IN GALVESTON BAY.

We present some additional particulars respecting our recent disaster in Galveston Bay. The attack was unexpected according to this statement. The Harriet Lane was aground, and fought accordingly under the greatest disadvantage. She sent some well-directed shots into one of the attacking steamers, and caused the vessel to sink. Her gunners and officers were then picked out by the Texan sharpshooters aboard another steamer protected with cotton bales—and Lieut. Wainwright thus fell. This heroic officer was the son of the late Bishop Wainwright of this city, and his father's family here doubtless will find in the splendor of his defense of the country's flag some assuaging circumstances to their dark bereavement. It was a magnificent defense: one of the grandest in human history, rivalling Marathon and Salamis, Waterloo and the Lakes. Of a crew of one hundred and twenty, aboard the Harriet Lane, but seventeen survived. We do not recall to mind any more terrible encounter in history, the forces engaged considered. We feel impelled under the sublimity of such a death as Commander Wainwright's the virtue of the venerable apothem, *dulce et decorum est, etc.* Then how the superb nobility of the act of Commander Renshaw stirs the blood! His vessel aground, he determined not to surrender, and blew her up, himself and the Lieutenant, Zimmerman, being hurled into eternity by the act which saved the honor of the dear old flag.

With such men—such officers—such sailors—such soldiers—the Republic cannot die. Their proud demises cannot be forgotten. They will be as a rushing tide of glory bearing the youth and courage of the land on to victory; and to such a victory; not simply for a technical Union—but for liberty; liberty to all—and not a sign of oppression left; the scourge raved for want of use—the chain rusted for need of a wearer—the fierce bloodhound to become an extinct breed, through having no victim to hunt—the over-seer, with his knife and revolver, having seen the heavenly light of conversation—the nation jubilant in her new-born dignity, achievement, and hope.

ARMY AND NAVY PAYMENTS.

A joint resolution providing for the immediate issue of \$100,000,000 legal tender Treasury Notes, to be applied to the payment of the Army and Navy, has passed the House and Senate, meeting no opposition in the latter except the factious and disloyal negatives of Messrs. Powell of Kentucky and Salsbury of Delaware. We hope to hear at an early day that these notes have been issued, and that the soldiers and sailors have thereupon been promptly paid the amounts hitherto withheld. Meanwhile, a word on the condition of the Army and of the finances which made this extraordinary measure necessary may not be amiss.

The efforts of the Federal Government to subdue the Rebellion are directly dependent for their success upon the Army and Navy. The War Department has called into service, partly by draft but mainly by volunteering, more than a million of men. Every one of the private soldiers composing this immense army is entitled to be paid by Government \$13 a month, and to be paid at least as often as once in two months. Upon the promptness and regularity of these payments depend in a great measure the morale of the army, the zeal of the soldier, his comfort, and the

He entered into the service of Government, often relinquishing more profitable situations, and in many cases doubtless from considerations of loyal devotion to his country, but he none the less became a party to a contract by which he was bound to perform military service, the Government on the other hand being equally bound to pay him his stipulated wages.

If the Government fails to perform its share of the contract, the soldier is not legally nor practically released from his. He remains in service for the full period of his enlistment unless sooner discharged by illness or death. But he remains there by compulsion, by force of military discipline. Whatever enthusiasm once inspired him has vanished with the protracted failure of the Government to discharge its obligations. His only inspiration arises from a sentiment of loyalty. How can he be expected to retain it if the Government for whose support he offers his life to the chances of disease and battle is so careless of its pledged faith and of his welfare and comfort as to neglect the payment of his wages? It is obvious enough that it is for the interest as it is for the honor of the Government to take care that its soldiers are punctually paid. An ill-paid army is often mutinous, seldom contented, never enthusiastic.

The arrears of pay now due the army amount probably to not less than between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. There are many regiments which have not received a dollar of pay for three, five, six, and even eight months. Not a few of our defeats might be traced in some measure to the discouragement, discontent, and general disaffection occasioned by this unreasonable and inexplicable delay. If there is any satisfactory reason or excuse, we have failed to hear it suggested. It ought not to be deemed unreasonably exacting to require from the Government an adherence to the principles of commercial morality which are recognized among merchants in private life, and which form an unwritten code for the regulation of mercantile affairs. When the Government makes a contract, or when it comes into the market as a borrower, it is not easy to see why it ought not to conform to the rules which govern individuals in similar relations and necessities. If then it undertakes to pay its employees, which the soldiers are, a certain sum per month, and fails without adequate excuse, how shall it expect to preserve its credit? It was easy to calculate how much would be due to the army, and what means were provided to pay it. If more money was needed more should have been raised. If it were not raised in season it is a positive delinquency for which somebody is responsible.

We may congratulate ourselves on the low rate of interest at which the public loans have been obtained. But it should be remembered that the interest which the Government saves a class of its creditors loses, whose claims are practically loans to the Government just so long as their payment is deferred. On these debts no interest will ever be paid—not even on the arrears to the soldiers, to whom the amount thus due is computed at not less than a million of dollars. A much larger item may be obtained from the debts to contractors, few of whom are so fortunate as not to know practically the difficulties in the way of receiving payment of the principal of their claims. There are scores of cases in this city where the adjustment of undisputed claims on accomplished contractors has been delayed for months without reason or excuse; and when a settlement is finally made, the best terms the Government has to offer are one-third cash, and the remainder in six per cent certificates of indebtedness, which are worth from 95 to 98 cents on the dollar. Suppose these interest accounts were added to the exhibit of the Treasury. What would then be the average rate?

It would have been far better for our National credit, and immeasurably so for our National honor, if Government had, from the outset, fairly estimated its accruing liabilities, and sought to provide for the whole of them at maturity by well-regulated measures of finance, early adopted and honestly adhered to. The resolution which has anticipated so large an amount of the loan or note issue to be finally adopted, was an act of necessity but only partial justice. What we need, and what the Government ought to announce its determination to adopt, is some plan which shall not merely make late payment of long arrears, but which shall restore its solvency and its credit by creating a belief in its purpose as well as its ability to pay its debts when they become due.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The year which has just closed over Europe has been one of discussion and agitation, of diplomatic contest, and disturbed relations between the Great Powers, and in most of the Continental nations between the Governments and the people. Yet it is a year of indecisive effort, for all the questions which agitated Europe during the twelvemonth still remain open. We glance briefly at the most important.

In diplomacy it is the Roman question which has overshadowed all others. Toward its settlement the Pope has indeed promised a reform of his Administration, but the proposed measures are of little practical importance. The few towns still under his sway are to be allowed the choice of Municipal Councilors, but the Mayors are to be nominees of the Government. The form of a Legislative Assembly is to be convened at Rome, to whom the budget is to be communicated, but for no other purpose than to receive an expression of their humble suggestions. Napoleon and public opinion are to be conciliated by such shadowy concessions as these, and the pretensions of Italy to be put aside forever.

It is now an undoubted fact that the French Emperor deems it unnecessary any longer to feign sympathy with Italian unity. He has returned to his original plan of a confederation and a division of the peninsula into three realms; a northern, a central, and a southern; the last under Murat. By such a change of policy the chances of the relations between

Napoleon and Victor has materially been affected, and their sympathies are no longer in common. The Italian ministry has resolved to remain in a state of expectation until events are more distinctly foreshadowed. Meantime the national finances are deteriorating, and the popular enthusiasm has cooled. Italy is weaker than it was a year ago. The bullet of Aspromonte went close to the heart of the new kingdom.

Germany is scarcely in a better condition than Italy. Prussia and Austria are seeking to outgeneral each other; and in this struggle Austria has a momentary advantage. Aware that Prussia is playing fast and loose with the idea of German unity, in order to extend her influence beyond her territory, Austria made a formal proposition of reform to the Frankfurt Diet. According to Count Rechberg's scheme, the different German Chambers are to send deputies to the Federal Diet, who shall form a sort of lower house, while the ambassadors of the Kings and Princes—the Central Federal Diet—should become the Senate. This plan was accepted by the members of the Diet, with the exception of Prussia and Baden; but, unless Prussia makes a more liberal proposal, her sincerity in the German question must come to be doubted. And while Prussia is thus baffled by Austria, King William continues to quarrel with his own people, to make speeches about his divine right of kingship, and to exasperate even the moderate party.

Austria, however, is not much more successful at home. The Provisional Diets of Galicia, Moravia, Bohemia, and Dalmatia are certain to make great and probably successful opposition to the centralizing policy of the Council of the Empire, and still more against the efforts in behalf of German unity. Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania remain sullen, without seeking to come to terms with Austria, and the Italian Provinces are held as before, only by the sword.

The question of Greece seems to be at present of the greatest diplomatic interest, though until recently it was impossible to find a Prince willing to accept the crown which lay in abeyance. England, however, by her generous offer to annex the Ionian Islands to her kingdom, has succeeded in obtaining the assent of the great Powers to a Congress in London. Austria accepted the invitation with the express stipulation that nothing beyond the Ionian question should be discussed; yet if the representatives of the Continental thrones are once assembled in London, it may be hardly possible to exclude from the debates all discussion looking to a modification of the treaties of 1815. At all events, the position of the Turkish Empire must be referred to; and a precedent for a peaceful cessation of a discontented province having once been established by England, it is not improbable that a hint may be given to Austria on the subject of Venice.

POST-OBIT REVELATIONS.

The literature which most excites the appetite of politico-literary inquirers and students, is the post-obit memoirs, anecdotes, correspondence—of course, secret; diplomatic conferences—of course, more secret; and the thing which Burns says, you keep to yourself and never tell to any. The memoirs which let us into the arena of the *Pars arx arce*, where beauties were fed on cream and pearls for his gracious Majesty Louis XV.; the lovely naturalness of Sir John's account of his grooming Caroline of Brunswick, so as to fit her to be the bride of the first gentleman in Europe, the ineffable Prince Regent, and his transport in reading that he was—"delighted—got the princess to wash herself all over"—the exquisite correspondence of F. M., the Duke of Wellington, especially when Prime-Minister—and his asking the price—which he, the pure and noble, paid—for certain Irish members—as if they were Limerick pigs;—the preternatural moral charm of the Napoleon—the Abbott Napoleon—as developed in that correspondence which Joseph, the brother, took to Switzerland for safe-keeping, then hid in the Philadelphia Mint for twenty years, for more safe-keeping, and which was recently published in Paris, wherein the Napoleon tells the Joseph always to lie when it serves a purpose;—the development of the McKenzie correspondence, in which there were such delicious bits of Tammany piety, as to the necessity of more gospel up river, and stated preaching at Sandy Hill—these, all and much more that we dare now allude to, form some of the "gems" of that style of literature, where the truth is told over graves, when the actors are gibbering ghosts, and when flattery or disparagement, truth or falsehood, cannot reach their dull, cold ears.

Of a piece with this style of post-vital literature, which lets out the secrets of the prison-house, settles fames, establishes names, and nails truth to the masthead, is the unearthed Correspondence by our Courts-Martial. Here, we the people sit in the national theatre—some in gallery, some in pit, some in boxes, some even in a private box—within whispering distance of the performers, and the political actors go on with the scene. It seems a most beautiful performance, but as Sly says, "would 'twere o'er." But we do not see all. We do not get at the movement behind the scenes; there are always some secrets. Some Correspondence—"are you there, old Trappenny?"—which we wot not of, at the moment. But time, the avenger, sets all right. We are born, eat, drink, and die, in a hurry, in this country; and so we do not always have to wait for deaths in the flesh, before the Correspondence and so forth comes out: the Courts-Martial in this instance doing up the job finally.

We are moved to make these remarks by reading the Washington telegraphic dispatch, which to-day affords a letter from the President to Gen. McClellan—now a good old story, being dated last April. The letter is sensible—very. It speaks the words of truth and soberness. It rates the Manassas and the Peninsular respectively non-advances and advances at their proper value. It speaks truly of the defenses of Washington. It cannot make out

or find any generalship in his proceeding. "I was," says the President, "always opposed to going down 'the Bay in search of a field, instead of fighting,' at or near Manassas, as only shifting and now surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy, and the same or equal intrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note, as is noting now—that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated."

Such is history—such revelation in the flesh. Oliver is asking for more. Cannot we have each and every item, independent of Courts-Martial?

LOT M. MORRILL, formerly Governor of Maine, has been re-elected by the Legislature of that State to the Senate. He has held for two years the seat vacated by Vice-President Hamlin, discharging his duties as a national legislator with the same ability and integrity which marked his administration as Governor. The policy of returning experienced representatives to Congress instead of setting them aside to make room for some clamorous aspirant or unrewarded partisan is one that we hope to see more generally followed in the North. It was one secret of the political supremacy of the South in the National Council. When they got an able man they kept him, and there was no perod in the last thirty years when the Slave Power had not a veteran phalanx in Senate and House whose talents and political knowledge and parliamentary experience made them on the whole an overmatch for their less practiced antagonists. Let us hope to profit in this respect by past experience. Maine does wisely in this particular regard, though she would have been more than ordinarily foolish had she put aside a public servant so able and so faithful as Senator Morrill.

Artists' Reception.

The artists of the Dowdworth Hall Association held their first reception for the season at the Academy rooms in Fifth avenue last night, and the occasion was one of the most successful of these always delightful exhibitions of art, and gathering of the friends of art, and artists in our metropolis. Whoever invented these receptions deserves well, not only of the artists themselves, but of all who desire to see the fine arts flourish in this country, for they have been eminently successful, and have proved equally profitable to the artist and to the public. No better evidence of their influence on public taste could have been given than the works exhibited in Dowdworth's Hall last night. The number of paintings was not so large as we have seen on many similar occasions; but we have not seen any on which a better taste was exhibited in the selection of works, or a more decided progress manifested in the character of the works themselves. The company was numerous and brilliant, including many of the most distinguished amateurs and art-patrons of New-York and its neighborhood, a fine band of music enlivened the scene by the performance of choice airs, and the studios of the artists who inhabit the attic cells of this admirably arranged building, being lighted up and open to the visitors, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening, and afforded many an opportunity of inspecting the works in progress on the easels and modeling-blocks of the artists which they could never otherwise have enjoyed. Most of the pictures exhibited were new, all of them were of a superior character, and many of them were exquisite gems. It was most gratifying to notice how thoroughly our artists are imbued with the spirit of the time, how completely they have divested themselves of the old classical shackles which so long repressed the genius of art in this country, and how valiantly some of them have given expression to the ideas which have heretofore been taboed by painters and sculptors. Mr. Gray, for example, whose tendency was always in the direction of the gods of Greece, exhibited two exquisitely beautiful little pictures, exquisite in color and noble in design, which appear to have been inspired by the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One of them represents the genius of Freedom tendering a nuptial sword to a negro whose shackles have just been broken, and the other, which remains so strongly of the artist's composition of Venus and Paris, represents the Genius of America, with the Stars and Stripes partly enveloping her lovely person. In Mr. Ward's studio is a clay model of a stalwart negro, a magnificent example of physical beauty, who has just broken his shackles, and looks up exultingly in his sense of newly-acquired freedom. In the studio of Mr. Rogers, which is filled with examples of his graceful and manly genius, there is a group of surpassing excellence, not yet finished, in clay, representing a family of Union refugees, consisting of a man, woman and child. It is one of the most admirable groups that we have yet seen by this noble artist, and we are glad to learn that it is to be cast in bronze. It will be a thousand times better ornament for the mantle-piece and cabinet of our wealthy collectors than the thousand times repeated classical and medieval subjects which now fill them. In the studio of Mr. Angero were some very fine examples, in their way, of sainted women, painted for panels in the new French Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, in Twenty-third street.

Among the noticeable pictures in the large hall were an exquisitely finished sepia drawing of a young lady by Eastman Johnson, and a small cabinet picture of a child before a stove, which might be mistaken for one of the finest works of Edouard Frere. A Swiss landscape by Mr. Gignoux, a portrait of Sullyman, the artist, by Huntington, a lovely bit of foliage by Shattuck, two or three tender bits of genre painting by Geo. Lambdin, a foggy marine piece by Warren, a Spanish subject or two by Geo. Hall, a fruit and flower piece by the same artist, a portrait of Charles King by Wenzler, a landscape by E. W. Nichols, a touching little picture by Hennessy, a mountain gorge by Gifford, in his characteristic style, and a bus relief, full-length portrait, in plaster, by Carl Müller, of the gallant young Lieut. Hilden, who was killed last March at Sangster's Station, in Virginia. We merely mention these as among the noticeable works exhibited, and must omit to name many more that were every way worthy of being enumerated among the gems which gave lustre to this most satisfactory and gracious exposition of the doings of our artists at the present time.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.—Governor Ramsey, the new Senator from Minnesota, was born and brought up at Harrisburg, Pa. He was elected to the Legislature and afterward to Congress from the Dauphin district. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and he has ever since then been identified with its progress and prosperity, under both territorial and State Governments.

The Syracuse Journal denies the reported removal of Thos. Kirkpatrick, agent of the Auburn